Business Notices.

LEARY & Co.'S QUARTERLY

For September, 1854-This Day will issue (new and or ginal) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hars.

Leary & Co.,

Leaders of Fashion, Astor Ho GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES—BIRD, No. 48 NASSAU-ST.—GENTLEMEN'S HATS of the fall styles will be ready for examination and sale on Frinay, Sept. I. The nimest efforts will be exerted to maintain for the unrechantle of TRIS estab labineau the high rank of experiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commanded it to the approval and preference of Gentlemen of tasts.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassaust, near Maiden-leice.

ESPENSCHEID may entitle himself the "lender of public taste in Bars. He draws all classes and professions to his establishment, No. 118 Naves et., by the magnetic at traction of the most hellikat and becoming style issued the Fall in New York. Call and see his CHEFD EXCHAR.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 168 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their cus-tomers and the public to the Fall Fashions for Gentle-men's Have and Caps.

F. DERBY & Co., No. 12 Park-place, offer a newly invented waren-racer size coar, made so light as to be carried in the pecket, and to resist the heaviest rain and forcest tropical climate—recommended to sportsmen and travelers as invaluable against the surprise of a storm or a defence against dust—weighing 12 ounces, and at the very low price of \$15.

HEAP DRY GOODS.-E. H. LEADBEATER, No. CHEAP DRY GUODS.—E. H. LEARNING SAMMERS, SCH Brossway, is selling Silk Merinors. Plant Cashwire. Shawes, Delaines Linese, Blankers Quilty, &c. at least then they can be purchosed for at the manufactories in Europe. They have just received a large by of Ladies' best Kin Ottoves, which they will offer This Monavag at Meenia per pair. E. H. Leaderafes, (the Leadbaster and Lee.)
No. 547 Brosslway, corner Leonardei.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY-PROFITABLE AS HONGER FOR JAMES — The subscriber is desirous of having an AGENT in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$510 819 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$5 to \$5 per like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$5 to \$5 per like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$5 to \$5 per like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$5 to \$5 per like an efficient, while the Agents now employed are realizing day. Indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizing the like and the Agents now. Every information will be given by addressive the taum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,)

JAMES WESTON, BOX 351 Per Office, Poughkeepsie, New York.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES!-A fact

FALL CLOARS AND MANTILLAS.—BRODE'S
Great opening day for the Fall Sesson is fixed for Tyrashay.
Zeth Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approval
of his lady customers a large and select associated for new interpretation of the property of the second services. sch Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approv-his lady customers a large and select sanctiment of newshife imported and home made. Closks and MANTLES of Veliv-loth and Sath, in al. qualities, plain and embroidered duies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock befor scheeling elsewhere. Geo. Harotte, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lisponard-siz.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!! The most desirable assortment ever othered in New-York,
EMBRACING OVER ONE HUNDRED
Fare and heautiful
to be sold at a small advance on the cost of importation by
W. J. F. Datley & Co.
New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 12; o'clock, at the Minkingarts' Excussion. For further particulars see his advertisement in number column.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &C., &C.,—SELL-INCOFF AT COST.—YOUNG & JAYRE, NO. 412 Pearl-st., near Madison, after their extensive stock of Carpets, &c. &c. at cost. A great inducement to buyers.

PIANO-FORTES .- An immense assortment of the most celebrated Planes in the United States, for sain of to rent at a less price than can be had classwhere. A large variety of the best second band Planes in the market. Prices \$20, \$50, \$70, \$100, \$125, &c., to \$175. Every instrument guaranteed. A large discoun made from factory prices for each. To self some purchasers monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Planes.

HORACE WATERS, No. 330 Broadway.

MELODEONS.-The largest assortment of Melo deens in the city, including the sole agency for S. D. & Smith's celebrated Meledeens, tuned in the equal ment. Sold at prices, who said or retail, which defittion.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Bros. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebra

ted Heir Dye is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELON'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE AND POWDER

PROOF LOCKS.—Depte Removed to No. 203 Pearlest, three doors above Madden lane. A complete assortment of the above well known Fire Proof Safes for sale as above, by Hirdmook & Duck. SEWING MACHINES!-Oh! how we are fright-

SEWING MACHINES!—Oh! how We are Irightened! Will anybody lend us \$2.26. We want to buy one of the many Old Worthlass abandoned Pathness on Sewing Machines, which we intend to place for three weeks under an oid esting hen, and we have full assurance that or sending it to Washington stor that incubation, it will return us at least ten first rate original patents! Then I guess nobady will question our responsibility after that! In the meantime wo shall be most happy to give to all parsons buying our Signing Ascentines, (which are the best in the market for everything) REAL Extra or Bankane. Security if any pringer loads relative therete, by the Excelsion Signing Machines Co. Remember No. 343 Broadway is the place to buy

SEWING MACHINES.-We will pay a liberal re SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a cross that any person in the City of New York has a bagist and is using an Execution Sewing Machines. The Agent of the Execution Company has advertised that they are not some of straw; we don't believe him. A Company which without owning a single petent, can until absingly prime from four valid presents bounding to us, and offer to guarantee purchasers, any well be earpected of irresponsibility. We applie the public distinctly than proposed prime from the Sewing Machines with me person shall be allowed to use an Excellence & No. 323 Brandway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES,-The enberiber centimes to manufacture and sell his CHAM-FIRE ASD BURGLAS PROOF SAYES, at the old established so where the largest and most varied associated to Fire and glas Proof Sayes, Bank Vanit Duors, changestic Powder P Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on pand and for set Silas C. Heranno, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depoyster st

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFES, and F. C. GOFFINS IMPENTAGENEED DEFINES LOCKS HOLD CLOSS BARS. Depth. No. 192 Penal st., one door below Manden-lane; Manufactury, Nos. 69, 62, 64, and

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No 9 Canal at , by the Habo-ken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Hed-steads from \$1 to \$80. But Rucks, Chairs, &c. Also, from Pathins and ell kinds of Iron work for buildings.

WEST FLUSHING .- Full Lots selling in West Hubing at \$65 to \$100 each; hild out in plots of and 2] Lots each; distence 40 minutes from Futton Market by steamlour and Railroad. The Hallman passes directly through the property Hile good, and terms very easy. Free extensions every Wednesday and Schrödey afternoons at 1 o'clock. For thesis, Maps, &c., apply to S. Nassau et. new Wall et., Now-York.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY-(From the Cleveland ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—(From the Creverance (O.) Plaindeaker, Aug 15, 1:761)

"Some time on Saturday night or Sanday, burglars effected an entrance into the Banking house of Class. A. Reed & Co., Water st., and attempted to open their Sars, but in sally had to give it up as a had geb and decamp. One of their instruments was found broken in the Luck, which was the only evidence of their labors. The Lock was one of Lithtie's Empire Carabination, and the Safe was Lithtie's Impenterable Chillid Ivon Safe. Mr. R. found the back dose open, in the minimag which was his first knowledge of the vint paid his office.

Those requiring pariet security section, in the minimag which was his first knowledge of the vint paid his office. Those requiring pariet security section section of his paid with the Patrick Safe and Lock. Bankers and Brokers securily threath the States have adopted them during the pair year to the exclusion of all others. A foil assertium on hind as the Dépat of Wontry Safe to. No. 119 Fearlast, Hamoreu squar.

MORLES & BRADIEY, Assents.

Morate & Brader, Agents.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MINTURE,—That mind and lody subduing complete, Ages and Fower is immediately arrested by the principle. It reaches the seat of the distinct expectation. It reaches the seat of the distinct expectation is strongly. From one to the bottle produce this treath. Manufactured from the original recipe by Maxwett, & Thomas, (successors to James S. Aspinwall, No. 86 William S.

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE, at 321 ipasticay, Depot of the Swinger Halls Cakaron, where the reparations are applied, and so money taken unless the hill is used to grow. Home open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. N. B. could recome for Ladye and Carthonian.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE -This superb preparation is unquestionably the safest and most reliable Dye in extacting, never in ling to impart to the last uniformly of color-nounishment to describely bestdee being the casis as we led of the above. Sold and applied at No. 4 Apart House, Carsta-

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAVING that no other Pull, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, as deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. W.LAN'S CREENAND LIVER PILLS. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our

This is to certify that I have be the liver because 21, 192, This is to certify that I have best he liver condition for six years, and never could set any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M. Laws a Causacarto, Liver Pickle.

'can now say to the public that they have completely ensed mer and I do heavy renormed them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will care. Try them.

P. S.—The above valuable tomedy, also Mr. M. Laws United Reparts Original Control of the city.

Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none
but Dr. M'Laxu's Liven Phils. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public.

(22)

OPERA MUSIC.—The complete Operas of Norma. Lucreals Borgla, and Lucia di Lammeranor: also twonty of the most popular Songs from the above Operas, and Origi of the most popular Songs from the above Operas, and Origi of Schottlisch, with a fine Likensas of Madam Griel, just published and for sale by Dena Tickes Office, No. 297 Brandway.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS. SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.

-Those who want the best goods at prices often paid for a
common article, should call at No. 194 However,
Particular attention invited to the Star. Meanyo and
Woolays Goods of our own manufacture, which, the elasticity
and durability, are unsurpassed.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers. RUPTURE,-MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-TOTAL CURE.—SAMASSI & Co. have just received the United States letters parent for Maxsir's Radical Cure Trues that took the premium at the late scalabilium into Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of sea cases of reducable Hernis. All persons are cautioned against infringing apon this infrument. Open from 7 A. M. unit infruinging apon the infruence of the city of the control of the city. Maxsir & Co. No. 2; Maiden-lane, N. Y. P. M.

FALL BOOTS AND SHOES-WATKINS, No. 114 mitten st. has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boors and motes for Fall wear. They are all manufactured by himself, it the best materials, and can be warranted to wear well, tempers would do well to purchase at this ald and well known tempers would do well to purchase at this ald and well known

BELLS! BELLS! - MENEELY'S CELEBRATED MUNCH, FACTORY, STRAMBOAT, SCHOOL, SHIP, LOCAMOTTE, LANTATION and other Bills, constantly on hand at the Works West Troy, N. Y., and tiso at the Agency, 115 Brandway, on York.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-JERSEY IN FAVOR OF HOSPIAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BUTTERS:

MINEMAM, MOTIS CO., N. J., Jane 7, 1851.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir. With much pleasure I testify to the estired disary wittee of your German Strikes. The years ago I was afflicted with Liver Compisialst and Newtons Dehility; was reduced so low that the physicians and my kiemis despaired of my ever enting, well. I was in that condition for about one year; my hopes of a care were gone; my attention was called to year advertisement in Scott's weakly paper; I read it, and selicered the Bitters would cute me, each of the incomplete of the selection of the selectio FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-JERSEY IN

PRIVATE HOSPITAL .- Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, ment has been made for their comfort. Consultions from 3 dully, and 7 to 9 evenings, at his residence No. 42 5th a

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Puberibers to The TRIBUNS wishing their Post-Office ad-dress classed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

c cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Ours Faits/ass—Subscribers, in sending us remittances frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the unne of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

and Shife.

SUBSCRIBER wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNG changed must state the old address as well as the new.

To Advertisers.

The Weekly Tribune has now a circulation of 115,600 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in severy States in the United States, circulating as it does in severy States farmers, Mechanics Merchants, Families, &c. Those who wish to make their brainces known the country over, would do well to try The Weekly Tribunes, A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, such insertion.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, each insertion.

There was nothing heard of the Atlantic up to I o'clock this morning, at the Sandy Hook Tele-

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning are unusually barren of news. Among the more prominent items is a rumor that special dispatches concerning the Greytown business have reached the British Embassy at Washington.

We call attention to the letter in this paper. from a correspondent in Canada, on the effect of the Reciprocity Trenty. Those who have hithert) been inclined to favor that great Pro Slavery measure, may perhaps doubt the soundness of their judgment on reading this exposition of its effects. The writer knows whereof he affirms and reports what his own eyes have seen.

When, oh! when will the free States and the interests of Freedom again have a voice in shaping the action of the Government.

The accounts of yellow fever in the South show little change. The cholera at Pittsburgh and Columbia, Pa., is declining.

The bills of mortality for the past week show a considerable diminution, though cholera has decreased but three. The pestilence, however, is confined almost entirely to the Emigrant Hospital and newly arrived passengers.

Our local department presents another dish of horrors in the form of rowdyism, rum and the knife. One man was beaten to death in the street by unknown ruffians.

A RIGHT ACT.

Our readers are already aware that the American Missionary Board has set itself right by resolving to cut off its connection with the slavedriving Government of the Choctaw Indians. The intelligence was contained in a telegraphic dispatch from Hartford published in THE TRIB-UNE of Saturday, but received at too late an hour to modify our comments and the expression of our hopes on another page of the same pager. This morning we publish a fuller account of the proceedings from our reporter who was present en the occasion, and even those who do not habitually note the acts of this great religious organization will, we trust, be induced to read this report with attention.

The debate preceding the final decision of the question is described as one of unusual interest. . It lasted till 11 o'clock in the evening, and was characterized by great earnestness on both sides. One party evidently regarded it as a matter of selemn duty to disconnect the Board from so base an implication in the sins of Slavery as would be involved by submission to the Choctaw law forbidding the teaching of slaves to read even the The other party shrunk with alarm from all agitation of so incendiary a topic as that of Human Bondage, and feared that the Board itself, with all its wide-reaching Christian agencies. would be disabled and dissolved if anything distasteful to the negro-owners of the slave States were said or done by it. But we rejoice to say that the braver and more truly Christian sentiment was not only entertained by the great maority of the Board itself, but seemed also to inspire the dense and eager audience that was present at the debate.

The Pro-Stavery cause was advocated on this occasion by Mr. Read of Richmond. Chancellor Walworth, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Dr. Tyler, Dr. Adams and Dr. Riddle, all urging that the crisis should be dodged by recommitting the Report of the Committee against the Choctaw Statute, or by striking out the Anti-Slavery resolutions. On the other side Dr. Dwight Dr. Bacon, Dr. Joel Parker, President Sturtevant of Illinois College, Mr. Patton of Hartford, Mr. Linus Child and many others, were heard in behalf of the more manly, upright, and decisive course, which indeed would seem to be the only course consistent, either with self-respect or the future peace and usefulness of the Board.

The vote was first taken on the motion to strike out the resolutions, which was lost by a vote of 19 year to 58 mays. Then the struggle was renewed again, on the question of their adop. tion. The interest of the scene had now become intense among the audience, and applause and blases trembled on every tongue; and, making way now and then, but for prompt suppressal

would have stormed out in uproar. And so it went on, as in brief, nervous and excited language the champions of the two parties were heard. All were earnest, but the great impulse of duty and of right seemed to be in the men who sustained the resolutions. The others feared the contingency of disunion in the Board, but these resisted the certainty of its moral death. At last the final division was had, and the report and resolutions were adopted rice roce by a very large majority-indeed, we are told that there were only ten to approve-with most of them we hope it was only an indirect approval-of the forbidding children to be taught to read, while sixty voted the other way.

We heartily congratulate that great orthodox public by which the Board is maintained, as well as the community at large on this honest and manly decision. We hail it too as a cheering indication that the spirit which would bargain on moral questions, and mix right and wrong in the confusion of a low expediency, is not to reign longer, at least in those of our great Associations that are devoted to propagating a religion whose code of practical duty is all expressed in the Golden Rule.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

We have repeatedly had occasion to comment on the attempt made by the managers of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to introduce Slavery and slave-driving laws into the free State of Indiana. The question having been tried judicially, has been decided against the Company, but will be carried up of course to the higher Courts. In these circumstances we find that The Louisville Journal sustains the cause of Slavery as follows:

as follows:

"It is a matter of interest to the citizens of Louisville and the State at large, that the conduct of the
Jeflersonville Company be sustained. If a free and
unrestricted transit of persons of color over that road
was allowed, there would not be much necessity for
an underground railroad to the Canadas. We therefore are gratified at the position taken by the managers of the road, and hope their action will be fully
indersed by the Indiana Courts."

We four that was a feetile contraction.

We fear that even if this outrageous attempt could be favored by any number of Julges, it would not help the slave drivers very much. New-Albany, which is only five miles from Louis ville, has a railroad reaching to Lake Michigan, on which they take any colored man without questioning him as to his condition. No restriction whatever is imposed on any passenger, white or black, but all are allowed to travel on the road if they pay the fare. The same is true of the road at Madison and Lawrenceburg, both penetrating to the interior of Indiana. Why do not the Kentuckians demand of the Directors of these roads a similar restriction ? Is it not as essential to the interests of Kentucky that a cordon should be erected at these points as at Jeffersonville Why not insist on a pro-Slavery rule on the Cincinnati roads? Simply because they know that all these roads are made by free State capital and are managed by men who have too much respect for themselves and the State in which they live to become the tools of slaveholders. The Jeffersenville Directors have disgraced their State, and especially the City of Jeffersonville, which owns in its corporate capacity one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the road. We are happy to learn. however, that some members of the Board are opposed to the rule, and are confident that others are heartily ashamed of it, and secretly desire

that the Courts may compel its abolition. The Directors in adopting and enforcing such a rule have undoubtedly violated their charter, and the fact should be brought to the notice of the next Legislature, which has reserved the right to amend or repeal it whenever they see proper. Should an Anti Slavery Legislature be elected in that State, as is highly probable, this may be done. At all events petitions should be presented praying for it. And we suggest to the people of Indiana who are unwilling that Slavery shall be established over them to move in this matter. Let them go to work in every County of the State with petitions to the Legislature asking for a repeal of the charter of this pro Slavery Railroad Company. Between the Courts and the Legislature either the rule or their charter will be repealed. Certainly both of them ought not to be

FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

The French democratic journal of this City, Le Républicain, says, speaking of American parties: Our support will be limited to the candidates who come nearest to the principles of French Democracy—the most advanced expression of · Universal Democracy." This naturally suggests the questions. What are the principles of the French Democracy viewed as a whole? Are they democratic at all? And can France ever cease, so long as she holds to them, to be the toel of tyranny, changed it may be from time to time in name, but ever identical in substance?

There are in France some eighty-six Departments. Each of these contains on the average nearly 500,000 persons: and yet Paris rules the No one speaks of a revolution in France except it occur at Paris. No coup d'état out of Paris would any more avail to upturn the Government than if it were attempted in New-Orleans or St. Louis by the descendants of the French there. And yet when the Revolution of 1848 put the power in the hands of the Republicans, what did they do to diffuse power throughout France, decentralize the Government, and place Paris in the scale where she simply belongs

This question is easily answered. The first thing that Ledru Rollin-the man who declared the Republic, and held a high place in the Provisional Government-did, was to issue an order to turn out of office every Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Mayor, &c., of the late dynasty. Necessity, it was said, prompted this, as it was indispensable for the Republic to have its friends in power. Granted, but it left the principle and practice of centralization the same as under Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just, under Bonaparte, under Napoleon, under the Restoration, and under Louis Phillippe. In all save name, the power remained the same

Well, the elections under universal suffrage took place, and an Assembly of some 900 met. And what did this body do? Did they abolish centralization ! In so far as the election of Mayors went they did; but the economies of the old system-the one and indivisible quality-of the Government of 1793 were insisted upon, and consequently the Prefects of all the Departments were appointed at Paris as theretofore; the army of some 400,000 was sustained; the conscription of 80,000 a year likewise; the navy maintained; the bureaucracy regulated at the capital as usual, and the taxes, as a whole, not diminished, except that the octrois were prospectively taken off, though when the time came for their abolition Louis Napoleon held on to them.

Not even the passport system was abolished,

nor the grossly anti-democratic restrictions on the internal industry and trade, such as requiring every printer to have a special license from the Government. In a word, the Democracy of France was a figure of speech, and those who professed it and meant well, and acted sincerely, were unable to detail a plan for its realization. Hence all the changes were superficial. The right of voting was guaranteed for the time being to all the population, while they found their votes led to no sensible amelieration of condition. They still had to support an army and navy, and a host of office-holders; they still saw all the work of the provinces done at Paris; not a church could be repaired, not a bridge mended, not a school-house renovated from Normandy to the Pyrenees unless the order came from Paris. Local, provincial life there was none. The whole eighty-six departments-the thirty four thousand towns or villages having Mayors-were left destitute of self-government as before. The people talked pretty much as did the Prussians under Frederick-but the king acted. In fact no radical change took place by which Paris was reduced to its proper level: the provincial Frenchman still looked thither as to a Mecca of hope and promise. When the perjured Louis Napoleon obtained the Presidency he had little difficulty in removing the superficial obstacles which lay between him and the imperial throne, the logical climax of the existing centralization. The election of Mayors was taken away from the people-the liberty of the press was destroyed little by little-and the provinces hardly felt, if at all, the change produced by the coup d'état of the second of December

But this is not all. This same system of centralization still remains a fundamental principle in the theory of the French Democracy. It is still held by men eminent in that party, like Victor Hugo and Ledru Rollin. The idea of local self-government, of liberty rising from the individual to the community, to the country, the province, the State, and of the Federal Center endowed with no power except that of a business agent and clerk for the few common affairs of the whole nation-this is foreign and even repulsive to the French Democracy and its chief expositors. Even in the Republicain we do not recall a single thorough exposition of the fatal vice of that political system which has never allowed liberty to exist in France. In a word. French Democracy, whatever its pretensions, ignores liberty; and instead of being the most advanced expression of universal Democracy, we can hardly admit it to be any true expression of it at all.

We have received from Quebec a copy of an amendment which Mr. Larwell, M. P., proposes to move to the resolutions in reply to the speech from the Throne. Our readers will see from it that the spirit of slave-driving has crossed the line in the track of the fugitives from American tyranny, and has even got an entrance into the Canadian Parliament. The amendment is as follows:

adian Parliament. The amendment is as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'That' in the
12th paragraph be struck out, and the following words
inserted in lieu thereof. 'This House will gladly
'show a liberal spirit and friendly disposition toward
the United States, for their generous conduct in leg'islating upon this matter [Reciprocity]; and that in
proof of such disposition on their part the Provincial
Legislature will hereafter exact from Negro immigrants a poll tax equal in amount to that now imposed upon other foreigners—will sot incorporate
any associations for the special benefit of men of
color as a class, and will discourage the promotion
of any institution the object and end whereof would
be a junction with the Abolitionists of the Northera
States, to bring about a severance of the American
Union.'

Probably those Anti-Slavery members of Congress who were deluded into voting for the Sham Reciprocity Treaty will be highly gratified by the response Mr. Larwell desires to make for their generosity; but to give them perfect joy, he ought to have proposed a much heavier tax than be contemplates so heavy a one, indeed, that the immigration of blacks into Canada would be

effectively prevented. One reason which actuates this Canadian friend of the slave-drivers is probably the growing importance and respectability of the negro population in his district. He represents Kent Co., the part of Canada West to which the colored emigrants chiefly resort. We learn that within a few years over 11,000 of this class have settled there, and that their numbers and resources are growing to such an extent that they will soon be in a position to control the elections. Indeed it is quite possible that we may see a colored mem ber of the Canadian Parliament before Fred. Douglass is elected to Congress from the State of New-York, and it is probably this dreadful contingency that Mr. Larwell seeks to prevent. He will perhaps allow us to suggest that he might have gained his end more certainly by moving our Fugitive Slave Law entire, instead of the emasculated form of it which he has adopted.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION .- "Justice asks us to state that the following names have also been used in connection with the Whig nomination for Governor, to be made at Syracuse

Hon HENRY BENNETT, (M. C.) Chenanco Co. Hen. LUTHER BRADISH, (ex-Lieut. Gov.,) New-York City. Hon. William Kest, (ex-Judge.) New-York City. Hon. Charles P. Kirkland, (Iswyer.) New York City. OGDEN HOFFMAN, (Att'y Gen.,) New York City Hon. AMEROSE L. JURDAN, (ex do.) New-York City. Hon. Joshua A. Sprnces, (lawyer.) U

-We very cheerfully comply with our correspondent's request, although we are sure that everal of the above would have preferred not to be so mentioned. Mr. BENNETT, for instance, is a candidate for reclection to the House, in which he has served six years to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents, and would decidedly object to being proposed at Syracuse for Governor. We cannot instance one of the above who would not resent the suggestion that he is an aspirant for the Whig nomination. Still, it is the fact we believe, that each of the above has been spoken of as a possible Candidate for Governor -- so has the Hop. Moses H. GRINNELL, who has peremptorily declined; the Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, late Senator from the upper District of this City, has also been spoken of. In fact, we might have inserted several more names in our list but for our reluctance to have it supposed that every Whig down this way was talked of for Governor. A cotemporary remarks that the Hon. WILLIAM ROCKWELL of Brooklyn has been named for this station: but he, being a Judge, is excluded by the Constitution.

You mention the name of "Anson Willis, teacher, but I suppose it should be, "District Judge, Sixth "District, New-York City, "William W. Camp-"bell, late Judge, Otsego County. It will be news to the bar that Judge C. has left the bench of the Superior Court of this City, and news to him that he has become an inhabitant and voter of Otsego County, though he was formerly from there, and spends some little time in and about Cherry Valley every summer. Please make these corrections in a conspicuous place. You mention the name of "Anson Willis teacher

We first knew Mr. Auson Willis as a Mem-

ber of Assembly, and have a clear recollection that his name appeared on the printed list of Members with "Teacher" affixed as his vocation. As there is less objection to teachers than to judges becoming candidates for political stations, we think our designation, while equally correct, was in other respects preferable to our correspondent's.

As to Judge Campbell, we read some months since in an Otsego County paper that he had resumed his residence in that county, on which circumstance its citizens were heartily congratulated, as was proper. And as our State Constitution (Art. VI. sec. 8) expressly prescribes that Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court "shall not hold any other office or · public trust," and that "all votes for either of them for any elective [not judicial] office shall · be void," we inferred, and had a right to infer. that Mr. Campbell had ceased to hold the office of Judge. We are quite aware that Judge C. is a Justice of the Superior, not of the Supreme Court; but the former being, for every practical purpose, merely an extension of the former with a view to the peculiar wants of our City, the spirit if not the letter of the restriction applies emphatically to the case of Judge Campbell, who will undoubtedly relinquish his Judgeship should he become a candidate for Governor.

Our attention has been called to an article in The Spiritual Telegraph in which some recent comments of this journal on the ghost-phenomena of the day are made the theme of angry and personal animad-version. The main part of this "Spiritual" eractation being devoted to impertinence of a very earthly nature, is not worthy of notice, but what is said on the subject of Free Love merits a moment's consideration. We had used the following language:

It is quite commonly taught by the Spirits that the union man and woman ought not only to be based on spiritual cor man and woman ought not only to be based on spiritual of patibility, but that as the inner attraction varies, the sure relations should also be made to change, thus securing as quent, if not as religiously motived, a change of partners obtains among the Ourids Perfectionists." To this The Telegraph rejoins:

To this The Telegraph rejoins:

"We confidently assert that every Spiritualist, and, indeed, every man who has apont three hours in the investigation, knows, absolutely, that the views expressed in the above extract ark not command can continue to publish such floatist, about, and ideal man and contourne to publish such floatist, about, and ideal such and ordinary veracity. The trust as "commonly taught by Spirits' is utterly at war with his gross assumptions. They generally neutron to the died that the inner attraction' by which the conjugal relation among these is determined does not ray, in itself and that it requires to seek changes in the conjugal relations as the writer asserts."

In making the statement which has necessited this. In making the statement which has provoked this

virulent denial, we took care to give a highly respectable authority, to whom our cotemporary in proclaiming THE TRIBUNE " a public defamer alike of men and angels," prudently does not allude. We refer to the Rev. Adin Ballou of Hopedaly, who has publicly and at length declared the facts which *The Telegraph* thus boldly denies. We have already published Mr. Ballon's warning, but may perhaps be justified in repeasing it here:

Ballou's warning, but may perhaps be justified in repeating it here:

"Comparatively few of the Spiritualists have as yet become aware of this Free Love development, but it will soon be made manifest in sundry quarters, with have something of a run, too. Mediums will be seen exchanging its significant congenialities, fondlings, careen and independent in the interior revelocities from high perhaps gradies which its receiver revelocities from high perhaps gradies excluding. There will be removed miscratiles afternation. Wires and hardonies will be removed miscratile, afternation. Wires and hardonies will be removed miscratile, afternation, which is a sundry to the second degradations, and all the ultimate was chaddens themse mevitably resulting. Yet the very persons most active in himping all this about will protest their own purity, will resear every sungicies ruised as their deared, with a cases all who removatrate against their course of doing so because personally for unimate themselves, and will stand bodily out in their real character only when it is no longer possible to distinct the covered up, winked at, and silved to longer possible to distinct the covered up, winked at, and silved to without them has been as outloved to work its machines without expression, reduce or alrun! No. Thuse who are aware of those mischlefts are in dury bound to withstand them by timely warning faithful reprost and uncompromising distinctively and they has been as outlovers of it in domination in its own to be for the character of the principles and philosophical spiritualism, and always with his same about make results. Commencing with carractinary protessions of involves to the law consequence of the characters of the characters in New York. Such cases are beautiful to make demonstrations of this contenties in New York. Such cases are beautiful or for Condenties in New York. Such cases are beautiful or for the characters in New York. Such cases are beautiful to interest in New York. Such cases are beautiful to interest and h

Such is the language of Mr. Ballou, than whom a ourer or more honest man does not exist. We have also had similar reports from other quarters, though from sources that are not public, and there is no reason to doubt their truth. It has long been known that there is no absurdity that may not now be put forth with the authority of a spiritual revelation; and we may be equally sure that there is no filth or wickedness that annot procure for itself a similar ghostly sanction. The man who weakly submits himself, his belief or his conduct to such guidance-admitting that it is indeed that of disembedied spirits-follows a perildious and despotic master, whose veracity he cannot rely on, and whose pretensions he cannot test. In a large tial students in these mysteries, who were favored by the revelations of a band of good spirits, in whose piety and purity they reposed the most perfect 'confience. The sessions of the circle were sometimes disturbed, however, by the intrusion of bad spirits, and at one meeting the supposed angelic friends of the acolytes found it difficult to communicate, and by way of explanation told their pupils that the reasof the difficulty was that "the bad spirits were around, and making such a G-d d-d noise that they could n't speak." Our readers, we trust, will pardon our printing the profanity for the sake of the illustration. We have the story from a good source, and do not doubt it is true. It shows that these spirits, or whatever they are, real or imaginary, cannot be relied on for the reason that there is no way of ascertaining the truth of their pretensions, unless by some such gross fit of caprice they choose to reveal themselves. revelations published by the best of them, whether in Judge Edmonds's book or elsewhere, what is not arrant nonsense is utter common-place. And we defy The Spiritual Telegraph or any other organ of thes ghosts to state a single new truth, which can be demonstrated to be truth, that they have added to human knowledge. The whole affair is evidently of that nature, that men of sound common sense mus soon tire of it, and that those who desire to be sane will keep away from it, even though it should not approach them with the licentious and revolting features of " Free Love."

A colored girl in Delaware the other day viciously eized with a fancy for wearing to a " meeting" some finery, put on clothes which did not belong to ber, but before she returned was nabbed by the constable. We record the case as we find it: She was not convicted of stealing the clothes, but taking them to wear for the occasion. We do not make the distinction, but it is made. The costs of the trial were \$37 14 and in addition to paying these she was to receive a numb of lashes. Unable to pay the fine she would have been sold as a slave for seven years, but for the timely interposition of Thomas Garrat who advanced \$15, and the remainder of the fine was then remitted.

Delaware is certainly a little State. With laws that sanctify stealing human beings, it is pharasaically severe against a poor ignorant black girl for a constructive larceny-fines, slavery, and the lash! Suppose the defalcators to the amount of hundreds of thousands, but who mean no harm, were so treated !

The writer of the letter which appeared in our paper on Friday, on the high charges of the Long Island Railroad, (last column, fifth page,) asks us to correct a typographical error. It should be stated that the fare is increased to nearly three cents per mile, not fee, as printed in the letter.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

GREYTOWN-THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1854.

The Star says a special messenger has arrived at Washington with the first communication from the British Government to the Minister here, relative to

The publication of names, purporting to be a list of Know-Nothings, has engendered much bitterness in the community. It is threatened that a publication of other ward lists will be made. The excitement is unceasing, but may be allayed when the fact is ganerally understood that these lists are the result of an individual canvass of the voting lists, and embraces the names of the probable voters for Towers at the late Municipal Elections. A mischlevous bubble is exploded by such a dovelopment.

James Jack, a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, died vasted av.

died vesterday.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BATTMORE, Sept. 17, 1834.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last have been received. They make no mention of any riot having

occurred.

Accounts from Brazos Santiago, represent the condition of affairs on the Mexican frontier as extremely unsettled. Gov. Woll had stopped all communication with Matamoras from the American side. The insurgents were in great force at Victoria.

A fire in Mobile on Monday last destroyed \$40,000 worth of reporters.

worth of property.

Depredations to the amount of \$13,000 had been emmitted in the Augusta Post-Office by a negro, the has confessed his crime and restored the most of

Collections were taken up in all the Cathelia Churches of Baltimore to-day, in aid of the sufferers by fever at Savannah.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Boston, Sept. 17, 1854.

The new locomotive Cleveland, drawing the moraing passenger train from A bany for Boston, was, with a baggage car, thrown for the track near Chathan, on Saturday. All the passenger cars remained on the track. The engineer, Thompson & Co.'s Express messenger, and one passenger, were considerably hur. The locomotive was badly damaged. RISING OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The Obio has risen several feet above here, and see expect it will rise here two or three feet, which will make it four feet above its usual hight to Louisville. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa .- As we suspected, some of the counties were thrown out in the 1st Congressional District by the State Canvassers. We have received a copy of Tie Iowa City Republican extra, with the returns for State officers and Congress by counties, from which it appears that three counties were rejected in the Ist District. This is a continuation of the frauds committed by some of the County Judges of Election, and if Mr. Clark has been defeated in this manner he will undonbtedly contest Hall's right to the seat in Congress. With reference to the one Democratic majority is the Senate, The Iowa City Republican says:

the Senate, The Iowa City Republican says:

"From one of the Judges who canvassed the votes we learn that Bryan, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of the counties of Polk, &c., has received the certificate of the Board of Canvassers, although Jordan, his competitor, received some fifty more votes than he. The poll-books from two townships in Jasper County were rejected on account of some immaterial informality; we have sedoubt but that in contesting this election, and making these facts appear, Jordan will obtain his seat; for we cannot believe that the Senate will disfranchis any courty for the fault of one of its subordinals efficers."

We hope Mr. Jordan will contest the contest.

We hope Mr. Jordan will contest the result, or rather we hope that Mr. Bryan, finding that he has not received a majority of all the votes cast, will not take advantage of a quibble, or act of informality, not the fault of his opponent; but that he will decline the certificate and let Mr. Jordan have the seat. Such an act of political magnanimity and high sense of honor would ennable him. It is to be hoped that the result of the recent election will lead to more boaesty among election canvassers hereafter. Messes Grimes and Stevens, the Anti-Nebraska State candidates, and Mr. Thorington, Congressman elect from Hd District, may consider themselves lucky in ob-

taining certificates of their election. WISCONSIS -Judge WYMAN SPOONER of Walworth County is the "Republican" or Fusion candidate for Congress in the Ist (Milwaukee) District, nominated our Sherman M. Booth on the sixth ballot He is a veteran Free Soiler. The State "Repub-" lican" or Anti-Nebraska platform was adopted by

the Convention. We suspect Mr. S. will be elected. Dr. Otts Hoyt (Receiver of Public Moneys at Willow River; is the "Democratic" (Nebrasks) candidate in the Hd. (Madison) District, nominated on the twenty-fourth ballot. (He had but five votes on the first.) Hon. Ben. C. Eastman, the present Membut, a resolve approving of the Nebraska bill having been proposed and carried by a vote of 25 to 19, M: Eastman, considering this a censure of his votes against that measure, withdrew his name from the

A resolve denouncing the National Administration and speaking of President Pierce as a man "who would disgrace the post of Chairman of a Board of Supervisors," was offered, but laid on the table having only about a dozen supporters. Altogether, the Democracy of Wisconsin would seem to be in the same category with that of Maine. ILLINOIS.—On the 105th ballot S. S. Marshall was

nominated as the Nebraska candidate for Congress is the IXth District (Willis Allen's) over John Dougherty and William A. Denning. The Nebraska outrage was indorsed, and thus another Douglasite has been placed on the track by the sham Democracy. Оню,-Timothy C. Day, (Dem.) has announced

himself as an Independent candidate for Congress in the 1st District. Mr. Day was for some time the edtor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and is one of the most prominent Democrats of that county.

DELAWARE. - The Administration Democratic State Convention met at Dover, on Tuesday last, and nominsted Dr. William Burton of Milford, for Governor, and the Hon. George Read Riddle, for Congress. Dr. Burton was a prominent candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor in 1844, when Major Stockton was selected. He was much dissatisfied and gave the ticket very little support. In 1846 when Peter F. Causey was pominated, he came out against the Whig party, and through his efforts and those of some other disaffected spirits, Col. C. was defeated. Since that time he has acted with the Democratic party. To show their appreciation of his services, the party in Kent County nominated him for the State Senate four years ago, when he was defeated, and now they put him forward for Governor. Dr. B., it is said de nounced the Whig party for cheating him out of \$4,000, the four years' salary, but this time he will have to throw that blame on the people at large.

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Whige of the Vth District have nominated Nathan L. Jones for Congress and the Nebraskaites John Cadwalader, both of Philadelphia County.

The Democracy in Sullivan County are rent in twain, and at the recent County Convention several of the prominent delegates announced the dissolution of their connection with the Sham Democratic organization. Bill Nebraska is in the way.

PENNSYLVANIA .- A private letter just received from Pittsburgh, dated the 14th, contains the following. which confirms our previous advices from all parts of the State:

"Loco Foccism is most decidedly defunct in this "Loco Focoism is most decidealy detuning the part of Pennsylvania. In the Convention which mothere a short time since for the purpose of nominating a County ticket, thirty-fire of the delegates, in all about one hundred, are openly opposed to the reelection of Bigler. In one of the wards of the city two avowedly Anti-Bigler Delegates were elected by a vote of eighty-one to eighteen for the Bigler Delegates.

gates.
"You may set down this county as good for a majority for Pollock of 5,000 and upward."